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STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 44/125 of 15 December 1989, entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region", and adopted without a vote, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed any further communication to the Secretary-General from all States of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region; invited the States members of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region; renewed its invitation to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to Mediterranean countries in their concerted efforts in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-fifth session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its forty-fourth session, a detailed report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

2. Pursuant to that resolution, on 6 April 1989, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale to the Governments of Member States requesting their views on the question of strengthening security, peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

3. As at 8 November 1990, six Governments had replied to the Secretary-General. Replies and notifications received subsequently will be published as addenda to the present report.

II. SUMMARY OF THE DEBATE OF THE QUESTION OF STRENGTHENING SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION DURING THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

4. Several delegations expressed their concern over the persistent tension in different parts of the region and the consequent threat to peace and reiterated their commitment to the strengthening of security in the Mediterranean region. A number of speakers pointed out the link between security in Europe and in the Mediterranean region. In that connection they stressed the necessity of continuous dialogue between non-aligned Mediterranean countries and the other States of the region and expressed hope that the follow-up meeting on the Mediterranean of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, to be held at Palma de Mallorca and forthcoming summit meeting between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, to be held in Malta, could contribute to strengthening of confidence and security in the Mediterranean.

5. Some delegations noted that the next ministerial meeting of non-aligned countries of the region, to be held in Algeria in 1990, could provide a new impetus for the improvement of the general situation in the Mediterranean.

6. Several delegations stressed that security and co-operation in the Mediterranean demanded settlement of the Middle East conflict, including the Palestinian question, a solution of the problem of Cyprus and the settlement of the crisis in Lebanon. Some delegations expressed concern over foreign military presence in the region. Several speakers reiterated an earlier proposal to creat a zone of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean through the reduction of military confrontation, confidence-building measures and the withdrawal of the forces of non-regional Powers from the area. Some delegations emphasized that establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East should be a basic element in creating an atmosphere of trust in the entire region.

III. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

CYPRUS

[Original: English]

[4 June 1990]

1. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus is firmly committed to the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean. It therefore welcomes General Assembly resolution 44/125.

2. While the Republic of Cyprus joins others in acknowledging and welcoming the positive developments and trends that have emerged particularly on the European continent, the Mediterranean region continues to be infiltrated by hotbeds of tension, occupation, aggression as well as continued military and naval presence of non-regional powers.

3. The security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with that of Europe and invariably conflict or tension in one region affects the other. Conversely, a stable situation helps to create a positive atmosphere of security. This principle of interdependence between the two regions was affirmed in the Helsinki Final Act of 1975.

4. It is in this context that the Republic of Cyprus continues to be alarmed at the persistence of conflicts affecting the Mediterranean region such as the Middle East problem, the question of Palestine, the critical situation in Lebanon and that of the continued military occupation of part of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish armed forces following the invasion in 1974.

5. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus has continuously advocated that the Mediterranean region should be a zone of security, peace and co-operation, free from conflict and confrontation, on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissability of the acquisition of territory by force, the peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for permanent sovereignty over natural resources.

6. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus reaffirms the applicability of the above and reiterates its commitment to the total demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus upon the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation forces. There can be no doubt that a demilitarized Cyprus can contribute significantly to peace and security in the Mediterranean, in Europe and to international peace and security in the wider context.

7. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus wishes to reiterate the significance of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 and the concluding documents of the Madrid and Vienna follow-up meetings, particularly the Mediterranean chapters. It wishes to repeat in this respect the proposal of Malta, Yugoslavia and Cyprus to hold a

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meeting of experts from the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe on problems of the Mediterranean. It further emphasizes the validity of the declarations concerning the Mediterranean region adopted by the Foreign Ministers in 1984 and 1987 of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries in Valletta and Brioni, respectively, and the recent Non-Aligned Summit held in Belgrade in 1989, as well as those of the Foreign Ministers of the CSCE countries in 1990, the Council of Ministers of the European Community and the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur in 1989.

8. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus firmly believes that the United Nations can play an important role in resolving urgent Mediterranean problems, as expounded on in the General Assembly resolutions on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and in the adoption of numerous Security Council resolutions dealing with the various conflicts in the region. Adherence to and implementation of the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, however, must occur if the Mediterranean region is to be transformed to one of security, peace and co-operation.

ECUADOR

[Original: Spanish]

[8 May 1990]

1. Ecuador, a peace-loving country which has demonstrated its unswerving adherence to the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter as an essential basis for peaceful co-existence among nations and peoples, reaffirms its support for any measure that tends to strengthen and preserve international peace and security and, for that reason, unrestrictedly supports any initiative and recommendation designed to transform the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace and co-operation, through the elimination of the conflicts that have affected that region for many years.

2. Ecuador hopes that the encouraging development of international relations will have favourable repercussions on the settlement of those pending, difficult and complex issues, bringing solutions that guarantee peace, security and stability in the region and eliminating, at the same time, the threat to international peace and security that they present, to Europe in particular.

3. Similarly, Ecuador hopes that the envisaged meeting in 1990, at Palma de Mallorca, will help to strengthen confidence and security in the Mediterranean region.

IRAQ

[Original: Arabic]

[11 May 1990]

The Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and, with reference to his note of 9 April 1990, drawing attention to General Assembly resolution 44/150 of 15 December 1989, entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region", has the honour to inform him that Iraq reaffirms its previous position on this subject.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[11 July 1990]

1. The Government of Mexico believes that the strengthening of security in the Mediterranean region depends on the measures taken to guarantee non-intervention effectively and to establish co-operation in the field of disarmament.

2. Security in the Mediterranean should be of interest not only to the countries of the region, because if this is weakened, international peace and security are endangered. Accordingly, all the countries of the world should urge the countries of the Mediterranean region to promote peace, security and co-operation in the region.

3. Mexico, which agrees with the content and scope of the resolution on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region, calls upon the States of the region to redouble their efforts for the reduction of tension and arms and the creation of appropriate conditions to increase co-operation in all areas, on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter.

4. The Government of Mexico is aware that only the countries of the region can strengthen security and co-operation there. Accordingly, it urges them to act in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law and to endeavour to intensify their relations of mutual friendship and co-operation.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[12 July 1990]

1. The Mediterranean region occupies an important place in the intricate mosaic of the problem of strengthening international security on our planet. In addition to sharing the general aspects of this problem, the Mediterranean has its own characteristic features. There are several concurrent security issues in the region: security and co-operation in Europe, a Middle East settlement, and the stabilization of the situation in North Africa. This strategic complexity is a legacy of the special situation of the Mediterranean, not only its geographical situation, but its political and economic situation, too. Moreover, the interests of many States, including the great Powers, clash and intertwine in this region.

2. It is particularly worrying that the military and political situation in the Mediterranean should remain so very complicated. Against the background of the retreat from confrontation and movement towards disarmament taking place in Europe and in a number of other regions of the world, the Mediterranean remains a military testing ground and the site of one of the most deep-rooted conflicts - the conflict in the Middle East. The region is saturated with the most up-to-date weapons, and powerful naval groups are deployed there. The arms race has developed on a gigantic scale in the Middle East, creating the threat of the appearance of chemical and nuclear weapons and powerful missiles.

3. It is therefore a matter of great importance and urgency to extend to the Mediterranean region the disarmament and confidence-building measures already being implemented in the European theatre. In this connection it would be extremely useful to apply to all military activities in the Mediterranean, whether naval, air or other operations, the confidence-building and security measures envisaged for Europe.

4. The situation in the region would certainly be improved by the implementation of the proposals of the Soviet Union on the demilitarization of the Mediterranean Sea, which include the simultaneous withdrawal therefrom of United States and Soviet warships. As a start, the numbers of such ships and the potential of the naval forces of the two countries in the region, could be frozen and quantitative limits could subsequently also be introduced. It would be a useful concrete step in the direction of a transition from confrontation in the Mediterranean to co-operation if the USSR and the United States, without waiting for a final agreement on such measures, immediately introduced the practice of prior notification of each other and the other countries of the region concerning ship movements and military exercises, and if observers were invited to such exercises.

5. The various proposals of the countries of the region concerning the removal from it of foreign bases and fleets and the restriction of naval activities to an essential minimum are of great significance for the strengthening of security in the Mediterranean.

6. On the subject of the importance of removing military and political tension from the Mediterranean, it is important to note the relevance to the solution of this problem of the comprehensive development of regional co-operation with respect to the economy, the environment, transport, tourism, culture, and other sectors, for this would create the preconditions for building confidence and, subsequently, lowering the level of confrontation.

7. These approaches take into account, inter alia, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), which stresses the importance of the CSCE process for strengthening security and improving co-operation in the Mediterranean region. The agreement reached in Vienna to convene a meeting on the Mediterranean at Palma de Mallorca in the autumn of 1990 has as its goal the consideration of various aspects of co-operation with a view to accelerating the social and economic development of the countries of the region, and protecting the ecosystems, biosphere and natural resources of the Mediterranean, and so on, as well as the drafting of the corresponding conclusions and recommendations. This meeting must also take into account in its work the provisions of resolution 44/125 on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean and resolution 44/21 on enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which were adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session without a vote.

8. The Ukrainian SSR, as a Black Sea and therefore also a Mediterranean State, attaches great importance to the successful development of this process and considers it essential to step up the constructive efforts, including those made in the United Nations, to solve the problems of the Mediterranean on the basis of a broad dialogue and co-operation among all the States of this region of the world, with a view to transforming it into a zone of lasting peace, security and co-operation.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[11 September 1990]

1. The growing rejection of confrontation in international relations and, above all, the radical changes in the political situation in Europe are creating a sound basis for the strengthening of stability and security in the Mediterranean and, at the same time, are rendering more relevant the search for ways of attaining this goal.

2. The Soviet Union is vitally concerned with the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and ascribes great significance to the identification and practical implementation of a viable formula for the stable and secure development of this most important region.

3. In his address in Belgrade, in March 1988, the President of the USSR, Mr. Gorbachev summarized the Soviet initiatives in this area. These include proposals that the number of Soviet and American warships deployed in the Mediterranean should be frozen and limited; that ships carrying nuclear weapons should be withdrawn, as should the United States and Soviet fleets on the basis of reciprocity; that the deployment of nuclear weapons in the territory of non-nuclear Mediterranean countries should be rejected and that the nuclear Powers should undertake not to use such weapons against any Mediterranean country which does not permit their deployment in its territory; that prior notification should be given of the movements of naval vessels and of the conduct of naval exercises and that observers should be invited to attend them; that there should be a reduction of armed forces; that the elaboration of principles and methods to guarantee the safety of busy shipping routes in this region should be promoted; and that agreed confidence-building measures should be extended to the region.

4. In November 1989, during his visit to Italy, the President of the USSR announced new ideas concerning consultations on problems caused by the continuing presence in the Mediterranean of the Soviet and United States fleets; consultations on a multilateral agreement to avert incidents at sea and in the airspace above the sea; contacts between the USSR and the European Economic Community, and between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community, relating to the region's economic problems; and the creation of a forum for economic co-operation between Mediterranean States, including the Black Sea States.

5. The Soviet Union is willing to discuss the initiatives of all Mediterranean countries. It would like to reaffirm its proposal regarding the establishment of international machinery to assemble, organize and determine the order of priority and system for implementing all the existing proposals for the improvement of the situation in the Mediterranean. To this end, it favours the holding of a meeting of experts from the Mediterranean States and other interested States to discuss this topic.

6. The USSR is pleased to note that encouraging signs are emerging in the situation in the Mediterranean. Its attention is drawn to a number of recent constructive initiatives, notable among which is the idea, currently being elaborated by France, Italy, Portugal and Spain, of convening a broad meeting on security and co-operation in the Mediterranean, drawing on the experience of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). Although many questions, such as the political content of this forum, its dates and its participants still need to be clarified, the very fact that the issue is to be raised at such a representative conference is evidence of the serious concern of the Mediterranean countries with the state of affairs in the region, and of their desire to change it for the better.

7. In its belief that the solution of military and political questions is crucial to the normalization of the situation in the Mediterranean, the USSR is also closely following developments with regard to other pressing problems in the region. It maintains that the time has come for a start to be made towards the attainment of goals which are generally acceptable to all Mediterranean countries, such as the solution of problems relating to the environment, the economy, transport, culture and tourism, and the development of parliamentary and other ties. The Soviet Union regards comprehensive co-operation, at various levels,

between Mediterranean States as one of the principal means of achieving stability and security in this region.

8. The USSR believes that every support should be given to the constructive role played in the Mediterranean process by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The meetings of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at Valletta (1984) and Brioni (1987), as well as the results of the third meeting, held in June 1990 at Algiers, demonstrate that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has considerable potential in facilitating the search for solutions to the region's many urgent problems.

9. A significant contribution to the task of normalizing the situation in the Mediterranean should be made by the effective holding of the meeting on the Mediterranean convened by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The Soviet Union sincerely hopes that this meeting will be conducted in a businesslike atmosphere, free of confrontation and conducive to the pooling of ideas and initiatives. Questions concerning social and economic development and the protection of the environment of the Mediterranean region, as well as the unity of the environmental and hydrological systems of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, are of great practical importance to the USSR and to a number of Union Republics. The Soviet Union will make concerted efforts to ensure that the meeting gives the necessary impetus to solving the complex of Mediterranean problems.

10. The Soviet Union is convinced that the United Nations is capable of making a significant contribution to the normalization of the situation in the Mediterranean. The General Assembly resolutions on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the region provide a positive basis for progress towards that goal. A prominent role could also be played in this by the United Nations specialized agencies concerned with the problems of the region. Importance attaches to the implementation of the United Nations programmes on the Mediterranean, such as those adopted under the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). Progress could also be furthered by other international organizations, whose activities are connected with the Mediterranean region (such as the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference).

11. The Soviet Union remains prepared, as before, to continue its productive co-operation with all interested parties with a view to making collective efforts towards transforming the Mediterranean into a region of lasting peace, confidence, stability and broad international co-operation.

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REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 40/237 of 18 December 1985, the General Assembly decided to establish a group of high-level intergovernmental experts to identify measures for further improving the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues. The report of the Group 1/ was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-first session along with the comments of the Secretary-General (A/41/663) and other related reports. In his comments, the Secretary-General noted the "direct relationship between possible changes in the intergovernmental machinery and modifications in the size, composition and work of the Secretariat staff". He further noted that these reforms were being called for at a time when the Organization was facing its most serious financial crisis and urged that ways be found to deal successfully with its root causes, which were primarily of a political nature.

2. Following its consideration of the report of the intergovernmental experts, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, which endorsed the recommendations agreed upon by the Group. Pertinent to the present report were recommendations 2 and 8, which concerned the intergovernmental machinery and secretariat in the economic and social sectors. Recommendation 2 (b) had invited the Economic and Social Council to hold only one session per year while recommendation 8 called for an in-depth study of the intergovernmental structures in the economic and social fields.

3. Both recommendations 2 and 8 were brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council by the Secretary-General (E/1987/2) in the light of paragraph 1 (e) of resolution 41/213, which requested that the Council, assisted as and when required by relevant organs and bodies, in particular the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, should carry out the study called for in recommendation 8.

4. In order to carry out the requested study, the Council decided in its resolution 1987/112 to establish a special commission open to the full participation of all Member States on an equal basis. The Special Commission met between 1987 and 1988 and submitted its report (E/1988/75) to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session in 1988. While the Special Commission did carry out the in-depth study entrusted to it, it was unable to reach agreed recommendations.

5. At its second regular session in 1988, the Council considered the question of revitalization and adopted a set of interrelated measures (resolution 1988/77) aimed at improving its functioning and enabling it to exercise more effectively its functions and powers as set out in the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. These recommendations sought to enhance the Council's policy formulation function through an in-depth and more focused discussion of major policy themes on the basis of a multi-year work programme and improved documentation, as well as through contributions from the organizations of the system. Other related measures concerned its monitoring and co-ordination functions, operational activities for development and its organization of work.

The resolution requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals on the structure and composition of a separate and identifiable secretariat support structure for the Council.

6. In submitting his report on the implementation of resolution 1988/77 (E/1989/95), the Secretary-General pointed out that the objectives of the resolutions could be realized only if its provisions were implemented in a coherent manner and Member States and organizations of the United Nations system co-operated fully. While emphasizing his intentions to meet the special responsibilities placed on the Secretariat by Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77, the Secretary-General reiterated the importance of the political will on the part of Member States if the Council were to regain its credibility and prestige. Without such a change, efforts to improve the functioning of the Council would be ineffective.

7. Since then, the Council has considered two further reports from the Secretary-General (E/1990/14 and E/1990/75) and has adopted a series of resolutions (1989/114 and 1990/69 and decision 1990/205) as part of its continuing efforts to revitalize the Council. In his last report to the Council on this subject (E/1990/75), the Secretary-General stated that while this process initiated by the Council two years ago had resulted in a number of improvements (sharper focus in its work through a reorganization of its working methods, better presentation of documentation, more analytical reports and a reduction in the overall volume of documentation), such a process necessarily had its limitations. The Secretary-General pointed out that the Council, particularly in the light of its co-ordination function, was part of a chain of intergovernmental meetings. Appropriate changes and improvements would need to be introduced in the overall intergovernmental framework in order for the Council and the United Nations to realize their full potential in the economic and social sectors.

8. The Secretary-General further pointed out that, in spite of the positive results emanating from the implementation of resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114, there still remained a need to change the perception of the role of the Council in order to enhance its effectiveness. He asked Governments to make better use of the Council, the Secretariat to provide more analytical and more focused documentation and the Council to give more professional and functional consideration to issues on the agenda. In this context, the Secretary-General said that the Council might wish to allow the present arrangements (resulting from the revitalization process) to consolidate themselves before reviewing the process further, possibly in 1992.

9. Simultaneously with the process of revitalization of the Economic and Social Council, the Member States have been considering the question of United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields as a follow-up to the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council that had carried out the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields (E/1988/75). This resulted in the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 43/174 of 9 December 1983. In this resolution the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult with all Member States and seek their views on ways and means of achieving a balanced and effective implementation of recommendations 2

and 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, taking into consideration all relevant reports, including the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, as well as the outcome of the discussions in 1989 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a detailed report in order to enable Member States to consider and take appropriate action with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the intergovernmental structure and its secretariat support structures as well as programme delivery in the economic and social fields.

10. In his note to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly (A/44/747), the Secretary-General pointed out that major intergovernmental deliberations were scheduled to take place in 1990 that were expected to develop approaches, identify priority concerns of the international community and indicate the manner in which the United Nations could best respond to them.

11. As the outcome of these deliberations will have critical implications for the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions, the Secretary-General felt that it would be appropriate to await their results and to integrate them in his recommendations with regard to both the intergovernmental machinery in the economic and social sectors and the secretariat support structures. He further noted that the restructuring of the secretariat structure was a continuous process that must take into account, inter alia, decisions with respect to the intergovernmental machinery.

12. With regard to the secretariat support for the Council, its resolution 1988/77 had requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals on the structure and composition of a separate and identifiable secretariat structure for the Council. In its subsequent resolution 1989/114, the Council had indicated specific elements in this regard. In his note (A/44/747), the Secretary-General recalled the emphasis Member States had placed on the importance of enhancing the authority of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, as well as the responsibilities entrusted to the Director-General in General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977. In keeping with the overall responsibility of the Director-General, the Secretary-General informed Member States of his decision to assign to him the responsibility for providing the substantive support as called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77. He further indicated his intention to keep the secretariat structures under review.

13. The General Assembly, in its resolution 44/103 of 11 December 1989, took note of the view expressed by the Secretary-General in his note that more time was required for submission to the Assembly of the detailed report requested in resolution 43/174. It further decided to review the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, including its secretariat support structures, at its forty-fifth session, taking into account the major intergovernmental conferences scheduled to take place in the beginning of the 1990s. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the follow-up and

implementation of this resolution at the forty-fifth session. In this context, attention is also drawn to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/69, which indicated that Member States expected from the Secretary-General, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 44/103 and 43/174, a report on the revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, in order to enable further consideration and appropriate action on the matter.

II. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTORS AND PREVIOUS RESTRUCTURING EXERCISES

A. Growth and expansion of the system

14. Over the past 40 years, the United Nations intergovernmental machinery in the economic and social fields has evolved in response to the changing needs of the international community and the obligations of the United Nations under its Charter. The mandate for the work of the United Nations in the economic and social fields is found in Article 1 of the Charter and more specifically in Article 55, which states:

> With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:
>
> a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
>
> b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
>
> c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

15. The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Economic and Social Council have the responsibility of carrying out these tasks in the economic and social fields. Moreover, the Charter, in Article 58, entrusted to the United Nations the responsibility to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies. 2/ The Economic and Social Council was given the mandate to enter into agreements with the specialized agencies and to co-ordinate their activities. The provisions of the Charter, together with the relationship agreements that were subsequently concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, clearly reflected the intention that the agencies should participate in promoting the purposes of the Charter as a whole.

16. Growth has taken place within the United Nations as new programmes and intergovernmental machinery emphasizing new areas of concern with economic, social and humanitarian issues were established. In the early period of the United Nations, the first programmes of this type were humanitarian and dealt with children (United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)), the Palestine refugees (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)) and refugees in general (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)). In the early 1960s, the number of independent countries grew considerably as a result of decolonization. The newly independent countries looked to the United Nations for technical assistance at the field level and consequently operational activities for development increased. Similarly, as concern for economic and social activities related to the developing countries began to gain increasing importance on the international agenda from the mid-1960s, special programmes were formed relating to trade and development (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)), industrial development (United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), now a specialized agency), financing of technical co-operation (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), food assistance (World Food Programme (WFP)), population (United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)), research and training (United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)) and disaster relief (Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)).

17. As a result of international conferences in the 1970s, new programmes were adopted, which, in some cases, led to the creation of new organizational entities such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Food Council (WFC), the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC), the Branch for the Advancement of Women in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development. This rapid expansion at the global level was accompanied by an equally impressive growth of activities at the regional level, a trend that has continued in the 1980s.

18. By the end of the 1970s, the United Nations, together with the specialized agencies, had put into operation an array of institutional arrangements with a programme of work covering practically all questions being dealt with by administrations of individual countries, with headquarters in different locations and with activities dispersed throughout the world at both the regional and national levels. Today these arrangements encompass the 14 specialized agencies, GATT and IAEA, and the approximately 150 bodies that constitute the United Nations intergovernmental structure in the economic and social fields.

19. The United Nations intergovernmental structure is a complex and dynamic one that is continuing to evolve. Its functions range from the supervision of operational activities, including the co-ordination of the programmes of organizations in the United Nations system, to the request and review of research, the setting of standards and elaboration of normative goals for the international community and its role as forum for the discussion and negotiation of substantive issues in the economic and social domains.

B. Previous restructuring exercises

20. As the United Nations intergovernmental structure has grown and the range of its activities widened, it has had to grapple with endemic institutional problems relating to co-ordination, coherence of action, overlapping and duplication, as well as problems relating to effectiveness and efficiency. These types of problems have been addressed, for the most part, in an equally ad hoc and incremental manner. Reform has been a more or less continuous process. There have been junctures, however, at which Member States have felt it necessary to look at the functioning of the intergovernmental structure as a whole and make more systemic kinds of changes leading to overall or partial restructuring of the existing institutional arrangements.

21. One such juncture was reached in 1970, when the General Assembly adopted resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system. This resolution embodied the 1970 consensus concerning how UNDP should operate and relate to the specialized agencies and other parts of the system. The country programming approach, and all the implications for operational activities, was put into motion by this resolution. The concept of UNDP as a central fund for the United Nations system can also be traced to the 1970 consensus.

22. Another major effort to restructure the United Nations system took place in 1977 when the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system. This restructuring exercise was intimately linked to the new international economic order programme, which originated at the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly, held in 1974 and 1975. The resolution mandated a large number of changes, some structural, in the functioning of the United Nations, including the creation of the post of Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. This resolution also mandated changes in the operation of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other forums for negotiations. Some of these changes, including some reforms relating to the Economic and Social Council, have never been implemented. Others affecting structures for regional and subregional co-operation, operational activities, planning and programming, inter-agency co-operation and secretariat support services have been put into place.

23. A third and more recent attempt at restructuring, which to date has not resulted in significant change, but which is nevertheless significant, was the work of the Special Commission on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (E/1988/75). The Special Commission, which was open to participation to all Member States, held nine sessions between March 1987 and May 1988 but was unable to reach any substantive conclusions. The main reason for lack of progress was the fundamental divergence in viewpoints of different groups of Member States over the objectives and contents of the reform. The Special Commission had been created in response to recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations. 1/ As is well known, the work of the Group of High-level Experts has led to a variety of changes and reforms in the functioning of the United

Nations. But these reforms, by and large, have not affected the functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social sectors. Such reforms were to be based on the conclusions reached by the Special Commission. Even though the Special Commission could not arrive at agreed conclusions, the intensive discussions of restructuring undertaken by Member States did result in certain understandings that may have implications for the future.

C. United Nations evaluation of the intergovernmental structure and functions

24. During the past 40 years, a number of studies and evaluations at the request of the Member States or by the Joint Inspection Unit have been carried out on the functioning of the intergovernmental structure. Recommendations emanating from such studies have influenced the decisions arrived at in earlier reform efforts referred to above. The most recent of such studies carried out by the Group of High-level Experts, in the report referred to above, concluded in its paragraphs 16 and 18:

> As new tasks have emerged without old ones being solved, the agenda of the United Nations has shown sustained growth. This expansion in the agenda has led to a parallel growth in the intergovernmental machinery, which has in some cases resulted in duplication of agendas and work, particularly in the economic and social fields. The efficiency of the Organization has suffered through this process and there is a need for structural reform of the intergovernmental machinery.
>
> Besides eliminating obvious duplication in the agendas and programmes of work, there is also an urgent need for improved co-ordination of activities undertaken both within the United Nations itself and throughout the United Nations system. This is particularly valid for activities within the economic and social sectors, and encompasses the work of the various secretariats as well as of the intergovernmental machinery. The structure of the present system makes co-ordination of activities a difficult undertaking. The large number of mechanisms established for co-ordination testify to this.

25. Over the years, evaluations have focused on different aspects of the activities of the United Nations. Some are concerned with the operations of the United Nations system as a whole in the economic and social areas while others are more limited in scope. The fact that the evaluations arrived at broadly similar conclusions is significant.

26. One of the first important evaluations, entitled "A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System" (DP/5), was completed in 1969. The main conclusion of the study was that change of a fundamental nature was imperative. The development system of the United Nations was considered to be a "non-system" lacking a "central brain". It went on to say that extreme decentralization had made co-ordination at the headquarters level difficult and that the situation at the regional and field levels was no better. The capacity study concluded that the two main criticisms of the United Nations development system, that it was too slow

and was not making the best use of its resources, were justified. It made a number of recommendations to rationalize the United Nations development system, to make the Economic and Social Council a genuine co-ordinating force in international development and to consolidate certain governing bodies and staffs. This study provided an essential input for the 1970 consensus referred to above.

27. In 1974, Martin Hill, a former Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs, produced a study for UNITAR entitled "Towards Greater Order, Coherence and Co-ordination in the United Nations System" (E/5491). It was noted that co-ordination problems were unavoidable in a growing and dynamic international system to be characterized by a lack of cohesion, a proliferation of intergovernmental organs and voluntary funds, the quasi-impossibility of comparing plans and budgets and a "jungle" of regional and subregional structures. Furthermore the situation seemed to be getting steadily worse.

28. The same year, at the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General established a group of experts on the structure of the United Nations system. In paragraph 16 of its report, 3/ the Group of Experts noted that the United Nations system was "more a product of historical circumstances than of a rational design". Among the changes proposed by the Group of Experts were a new approach to the treatment of economic and social issues by the General Assembly and the reform and revitalization of the Economic and Social Council. Also suggested were innovative consultative procedures to enable Governments to arrive at agreed solutions more speedily. It was proposed that the post of Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation be created "to provide leadership to the central Secretariat and the entire United Nations system" (para. 27).

29. A more recent evaluation to consider the overall functioning of the United Nations system in the economic and social areas is the Joint Inspection Unit report entitled "Some Reflections on Reform of the United Nations" (see A/40/988 and Add.1 and Corr.1), issued in 1985. The report maintains that the existing institutions are outdated and poorly suited to current realities and that the inadequacies of the present United Nations system are essentially structural rather than managerial. The main structural weaknesses are listed as extreme fragmentation of effort and extraordinary and unnecessary institutional complexity. Radical change is necessary to bring about "a third generation world organization genuinely in keeping with the needs of the modern world" (ibid., para. 1).

30. As noted above, while these evaluations have different focuses, they share common themes and have a remarkably similar view of the major shortcomings that prevent the United Nations system from achieving greater success in the economic and social areas. In brief, all conclude that the United Nations system has become too complex and complicated; proliferation has produced too many bodies, both intergovernmental and secretariat, which cannot easily be distinguished from one another, resulting in overlapping mandates and duplication of effort. Authority and responsibility have become blurred, making accountability difficult.

III. LESSONS OF THE PAST

31. The United Nations has been concerned, right from the beginning, with efficiency and efficacy of the intergovernmental structures and corresponding secretariat support established to address the emerging issues of concern to the international community. This has resulted in the periodic reviews of the validity of issues and the functioning of the United Nations structures to an extent that reform effort at the United Nations appears to have been a continuous process. These restructuring exercises have sought to address the effectiveness and efficiency of the Organization, striving to effect greater coherence and co-ordination in its activities while eliminating duplication of efforts. They have also grappled with the capacity of the Organization to address existing issues while meeting new and emerging ones. In this connection, the relevance of mandates and structures developed historically, both at the intergovernmental and at the secretariat level, needed to be continuously scrutinized.

32. All restructuring exercises have continued to affirm the validity of the issues that have been before the international community since 1945, including the relevance of the individual components of the intergovernmental structure, with its corresponding secretariat, set up to address them.

33. None suggested that a particular structure be disbanded owing to irrelevance. None the less, the experience of the past indicates that the ad hoc nature of evolution of the United Nations machinery in the economic and social fields has contributed to the present situation where Member States feel less than satisfied with the manner in which the United Nations system addresses issues of concern to them. Future improvements must therefore be guided by a broader perspective and on the basis of a comprehensive approach to their interrelationships and the institutional frameworks being set up to resolve them. The recent positive developments in the political arena offer a good opportunity for an objective assessment of the functioning of the United Nations system and to reach an agreement on issues and on how these are to be addressed. This is of central importance to the effective functioning of the United Nations intergovernmental machinery and its secretariat support. Attempts at renovation, revitalization, rationalization and restructuring will prove to be ineffective in the absence of a unifying framework of policies acceptable to all Governments. As has been repeatedly stated, the success of international institutions such as the United Nations depends, above all, on the commitment and the political will of the Member States. Restructuring and reform cannot compensate for lack of the political will to act.

34. The call to streamline the subsidiary machinery in the economic and social sectors is also not new. In each of the previous two restructuring exercises this issue has figured prominently and, in each case, it has not been possible to draw a clear distinction between the continuing validity of the issues and the appropriateness of the intergovernmental machinery to address them. Thus, the sectoral approach for addressing economic and social issues has continued to guide the activities of the United Nations system in these areas.

35. Within the Secretariat, the impact of this sectoral approach has been an increased decentralization and even fragmentation. Functional commissions and new intergovernmental bodies moved the substantive consideration of issues away from the Economic and Social Council, bringing into question the validity of the functioning of the Council and making co-ordination the main focus of attention. This process also created a perception of competition for areas of competence between the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic, social and related fields.

36. The 1960s and 1970s represented a phase in which multilateral co-operation expanded and led to institution building at the United Nations. During this period, development issues as well as social questions began to draw the greater attention of the Member States. The perception that these issues could be addressed sectorally led to the setting up of new intergovernmental and secretariat structures. Following this period of expansion, the 1980s saw a decline in resources available for multilateral co-operation and consequently the need to address the question of relevance and of priorities. For example, while the 1975 restructuring exercise aimed at making the United Nations system more sensitive to the need for establishing the new international economic order, the 1986 exercise was aimed at enhancing the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations in a period of resource constraints.

IV. RESTRUCTURING IN THE 1990s

37. The 1990s would thus appear to be a period of consolidation, an era of maturity for the United Nations and for the organizations of the system. The extraordinary political events of 1989 and the continuing movement towards greater harmony in the relations between the major Powers have given a new importance to the need for progress in the economic and social areas. The evolutionary process following the establishment of the United Nations was greatly influenced by the East-West relations. With a qualitative change in this relationship, the international community has entered a phase where the positive trends in the political environment must be translated into a new consensus not only on issues but also on how to address them. For one, there is a much greater acceptance of the fact that economic development and social progress is a _sine qua non_ for lasting peace just as peace is a necessary prerequisite for improving the well-being and welfare of peoples.

38. The pace of changes in attitudes and approaches in resolving economic and social progress has not matched the breathtaking speed of the political developments. But this disparity of progress in the two areas should not necessarily be regarded as discouraging. Indeed, economic problems are much less susceptible to dramatic changes when compared to developments in the political arena. This is evident from the recent political evolution in the Eastern European countries and in the Soviet Union, where intensive efforts to bring about economic reforms is proving to be a major challenge. What is essential is that there should be a clear programme, a philosophy, to achieve agreed upon objectives and that the process should not be left to _ad hoc_ arrangements. In that sense the present movement provides a unique opportunity for developing a consensus both on the

issues of critical importance (prioritization) and on the manner in which these are to be addressed (intergovernmental machinery, secretariat structures and a strengthened framework of co-operation among multilateral institutions).

39. Only by utilizing the lessons learnt from the past can a vision for the future be developed. This vision must include approaches that allow for more productive arrangements for interaction among all members of the international community. Future exercises must avoid an ad hoc approach towards restructuring. There is also a need to examine present modalities for carrying out deliberations in the intergovernmental bodies and arriving at conclusions. At a time of renewed expression of hope in the capacity of the organization to effectively meet the challenges of tomorrow there are also expressions of doubt. These relate not only to the capacity of the Organization, where the solution of specific problems may depend more on the actions of Governments than on the Organization itself, but also to the modalities for negotiations.

40. It has become increasingly obvious that there is a need to enhance the capacity of the Organization to address effectively not only the existing issues but also new and emerging ones. New and more daunting challenges, such as the debt crisis, the threat posed by environmental degradation, the devastation caused to political and social structures and particularly to human beings by the abuse of narcotic drugs, the immediate and long-term effects of expanding world-wide poverty, have appeared on the scene.

41. As was observed in paragraph 247 of the analytical report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 (A/45/226), Member States are manifesting "the increasing desire to enable [the United Nations] to deal effectively with the whole range of problems that confront the international community". The report goes on to say (para. 257) that:

> The United Nations is seen by many Member States, particularly the developing countries, as an important forum in which to develop a comprehensive and integrated approach to the growing number of interconnected global issues. The United Nations is not only a universal organization but must also be concerned with the totality of the human condition on earth. Nowhere else can national policies, priorities and concerns come together, interact and forge a global consciousness as a foundation for comprehensive collective action, for the betterment of that condition.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

42. In presenting ideas on the reform and restructuring of the United Nations in the economic and social sectors, the views expressed by Member States in various intergovernmental deliberations as well as those submitted in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 43/174 (A/44/747) and the views of the relevant bodies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system (E/1989/95) have been taken into account. What is particularly important in this context is the high level of commitment and political support expressed by Member States for future improvements in the functioning of the United Nations machinery and their assertion that the

object of the ongoing reform effort was not to seek financial savings but to assist in making the Organization more responsive to the needs of the international community.

43. With a steady evolution in the role of multilateral organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions, there is a need for a clearer definition of the roles and functions of the organizations of the United Nations system in the light of their respective advantages and in order to benefit from the complementarity of their functioning. Member States continue to regard the United Nations as a forum where a broader range of issues, political, economic, as well as social and humanitarian, could be addressed in an integrated manner. Given its wide-ranging responsibilities, the United Nations is in a unique position to monitor global developments with a more harmonious view of issues across sectors and to provide timely information to Member States.

44. Intergovernmental discussions on this subject indicate an inability to distinguish between the validity of the "issue" and the relevance of the structure established to address it. This was evident from the deliberations in the Special Commission (E/1989/75), which showed that the issues remained valid and implied consequently that so did the structures. This has resulted in a situation where the United Nations is constrained to address present-day issues as well as those which are emerging, without the appropriate mechanism or deliberative or decision-making capacity.

45. In his note to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly (A/44/747), the Secretary-General referred to a number of major intergovernmental deliberations scheduled to take place in 1990. While this process has begun, it has still not concluded. For example, the outcome of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, which may have far-reaching implications for the future of the international trading régime will only be evident towards the end of 1990. In this context the results of the eighth session of UNCTAD will also be very important. Similarly, the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development is also expected to have significant institutional implications. This should not, however, delay efforts to bring about improvements in the functioning of the intergovernmental bodies as well as within the secretariat where possible and feasible.

A. Intergovernmental machinery

46. The interaction among the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UNCTAD is of great importance for the effectiveness of international co-operation. Important international conferences, the ongoing Uruguay Round, the forthcoming eighth session of UNCTAD and the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development will no doubt have far-reaching implications for the content and the relationship among these and other organizations of the United Nations system.

47. With regard to the relationship between the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, a number of steps have already been taken in the context of the biennialization of their respective programmes of work and the process of revitalization of the Economic and Social Council. In the latter context, specific

measures have already been agreed upon to enhance the functioning of the Economic and Social Council, which were reviewed in the report of the Secretary-General to the Council (E/1990/75). Further progress in a broader sense must also await the outcome of the forthcoming major international deliberations.

48. However, without awaiting these results, the role of the Economic and Social Council in addressing major international policy issues can be significantly enhanced if a decision is taken by the General Assembly that henceforth the preparatory process of international events and conferences on specific issues would be assigned to the Council, with appropriate arrangements for full participation of all States. This would obviate the need for setting up separate preparatory bodies for ad hoc conferences. Such an approach would result in enhancing the coherence and effectiveness of the United Nations consideration of major policy issues of international concern. This would also lead to a better utilization of available resources by drawing upon the expertise and capacities available with the United Nations system, to provide substantive support for the preparatory processes and, where necessary, with a minimal level of additional resources.

49. Secondly, at a time when the United Nations system is being called upon to function increasingly as an organic whole, the coherence and effectiveness of the system can be improved by enhancing the role of the Economic and Social Council in connection with programmes and activities that are system-wide in scope or are of a cross-sectoral character. For example, a beginning can be made in this direction on such issues as human resource development, poverty, rural development, science and technology and natural resources. The Council could convene high-level meetings to address such issues with full participation of the heads of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the system to provide system-wide policy direction as well as to consider and approve programmes of activities and related resource requirements.

50. The steps suggested above will bring about a greater rationalization of work between the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. However, the work of their subsidiary bodies also needs to be improved. Discussions at the level of the subsidiary bodies should move towards greater specialization to enable the Council to begin a consideration of substantive questions in the light of their cross-sectoral links, thus enhancing its co-ordination role. This would also facilitate a better division of work between the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies.

B. Subsidiary bodies in the economic and social sectors

51. An agreement among Member States on the restructuring of the intergovernmental machinery would pave the way towards broader reforms and secretariat restructuring. In his annual report on the work of the organization for 1990, 4/ the Secretary-General pointed to the "need for the United Nations, including its intergovernmental structures in the economic and social sector, to be more responsive to the emerging needs of, and new challenges faced by, the international community. As political rhetoric recedes, a higher degree of specialization will

be needed to strengthen the technical underpinnings for the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly."

52. The deliberations by the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council (E/1988/75) reflected a general concern that the existing arrangements at the intergovernmental level need to be improved in order to provide effective inputs for the work of the principal organs. At present, the subsidiary bodies in the economic and social sector, the Economic and Social Council, as well as the General Assembly, discuss much the same issues with the same degree of detail and expertise. This represents three layers of intergovernmental discussions and negotiations often without any additional substantive element. It has become increasingly evident that Member States wish a more substantive discussion and greater policy guidance in specific issues. Experience suggests that consideration of specific and technical issues by knowledgeable national experts has generally contributed to a more productive outcome of discussions at the United Nations. Greater specialization in the work of some of the subsidiary intergovernmental bodies, particularly those which are required to address specific issues of a technical nature may, therefore, present a useful alternative to the existing modalities. Such discussions would allow Governments to develop a common understanding of the particular questions at the level of subsidiary bodies. There is now an acknowledged need for a more focused consideration of technical issues and in that context for the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to receive improved as well as more substantive inputs for their policy setting and other functions.

53. A number of approaches have been suggested to address both the question of proliferation and of the content of the work at the intergovernmental level. In so far as substance and level of content is concerned, there is a need to transform a number of these subsidiary bodies into expert groups. Indeed this would need to be done after a careful examination of the mandate of the subsidiary body and particularly in cases where the issue is sufficiently technical. In principle, the subsidiary bodies need to be fully equipped with the expertise to consider the specialized and technical aspects of a given issue leaving it to the Economic and Social Council to address its political, global and cross-sectoral dimensions. Lessons in this regard could also be drawn from the experience of the functional commissions and existing expert bodies.

54. The other question related to the proliferation of intergovernmental structures in the economic and social fields. In his 1978 study, 5/ Martin Hill noted that "the fragmentation of major intergovernmental institutions has naturally contributed to an ever-growing proliferation of sub-organs and much uncertainty and confusion as to their respective functions". He added that "the proliferation and complexity of the present intergovernmental structure is responsible not only for much of the difficulty encountered by individual Member States in following the United Nations's economic and social work, let alone in controlling it or playing an active role in it, but also for much of the incoherence and lack of co-ordination encountered in the system as a whole." The Group of Experts established by the Secretary-General to prepare a study "containing proposals on structural changes within the United Nations system so as to make it fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation in a comprehensive

manner" (resolution 3343 (XXIX), para. 5) reached similar conclusions. It said, inter alia, that while the development of the system could be seen as a sign of vitality, "the proliferation of the intergovernmental bodies and secretariats represents an increasing burden on Governments in terms of both cost and physical capacity to participate. Moreover, the diffusion of responsibility among so many institutions, many of which are dealing with the same or related subjects, inevitably reduces the impact of all of them." 3/ The Group also pointed to the need for an effective set of central institutions at the level of intergovernmental machinery and secretariat structures to shape the various elements affecting development into coherent global policies.

55. In order to address the question of fragmentation of issues and proliferation of institutions, it must be recognized that in itself the sectoral approach has served a useful purpose by drawing increased political attention or increasing governmental awareness to certain issues. On the other hand, however, it has contributed to overlap and diffusion, as well as putting a considerable burden on delegations for full and effective participation. Existing machinery has therefore not been utilized fully and, within their framework, Governments are not fully able to take into account the multidisciplinary nature of most of the issues on the economic and social agenda. This process has also contributed to the problem of co-ordination at the intergovernmental level as well as within the Secretariat. If the United Nations intergovernmental machinery is to become more effective, a degree of consolidation is now urgently needed. This would also require better co-ordination within Governments at the national level. An improved future modality for the consideration of substantive sectoral questions may assist in achieving better co-ordination and an integrated approach also at the national level.

56. Expertization and consolidation, by leading to improved working methods and enhanced quality of documentation, would ensure that the output of the subsidiary machinery would genuinely assist the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in carrying out their responsibilities effectively. In principle, with the exception of the functional commissions of the Council, most of the other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and the Council in the economic and social sectors need to be examined in the light of the above.

C. Secretariat

57. The Secretary-General believes that pending an agreement among Member States on the restructuring of the intergovernmental machinery, a number of steps could already be taken to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat to address problems already identified and to deal with new and emerging issues. Some of the specific ideas being considered or on which action has already been taken are detailed below.

58. The Group of 18 was of the view that there was too much fragmentation within the Secretariat in the economic and social sectors and requested the Secretary-General to review the functioning of the central United Nations units in order to eliminate duplication and make the United Nations more responsive to the changing realities at the global and regional levels.

59. The direction as well as the objective of reforms within the Secretariat could be to:

(a) Enhance the capacity of the United Nations to assist intergovernmental bodies, particularly the Economic and Social Council in effectively addressing economic and social issues;

(b) Strengthen the research and analysis capacity of the United Nations for multidisciplinary issues at the global level;

(c) Enable the United Nations to identify and bring to the attention of Member States emerging problems at the global, regional and national levels;

(d) Achieve a greater clarity in the respective responsibilities of the various central units in the economic and social sectors;

(e) Ensure greater interaction and cross-fertilization between the operational activities and research and analytical capacity of the Organization;

(f) Enhance the policy planning capacity of the Secretariat;

(g) Benefit from the complementarity of work being carried out by different parts of the Organization.

60. The magnitude of the problems facing the international community calls for a comprehensive and more integrated consideration of principal issues in the economic and social sectors. This would require a further strengthening of the multidisciplinary analytical capability within the Secretariat to enable the consideration of economic, social, environmental and other cross-sectoral issues in an integrated manner. Linkages among the various departments in the United Nations and with the analytical capacities of the United Nations system would need to be strengthened. At present, such work is already being carried out in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, which produces two major recurrent reports, the annual World Economic Survey and the quadrennial Report on the World Social Situation. These two reports could be combined and a further dimension could be added to analyse broader implications of socio-economic trends in order to assist Governments and intergovernmental bodies in broad policy formulation.

61. There is also a need to enhance the capacity of the United Nations for early identification of potential problems, regionally and globally, taking into account also their broader implications. The Department of International Economic and Social Affairs produces periodically, an analysis of long-term socio-economic trends in its report "Overall Socio-economic Perspectives" and its projections on population. Similar sectoral studies are undertaken in various programmes and agencies. However, there are few if any links between these and the political and other work being carried out in the United Nations. There is a need to develop closer links between offices responsible for political analysis and those concerned with economic and social analysis. Effective modalities will also need to be developed to tap all sources and data bases for information available within the United Nations system and from outside particularly at the national and regional levels.

62. In his annual report on the work of the Organization for 1987, 6/ the Secretary-General had emphasized the need for greater integration of the United Nations activities to correspond with the need for more integrated approaches to problems in the economic and social fields. The Office of the Director-General could serve to bring together all the elements of analysis and early identification of global problems to advise the Secretary-General on policy planning within a coherent framework and to assist the Economic and Social Council in providing intellectual leadership and in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations in the economic and social fields.

63. For this purpose, a small development policy planning capacity could be established. Representatives of relevant specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system could be deputed on a rotational basis in addition to redeployment of some staff from within the United Nations. Such arrangements would enable more focused assessment of long-term policy options, consider integrated approaches to development-related problems and objectives that would take account of the capacities of the system as a whole. It would also assist in developing ideas in furtherance of the North-South dialogue, provide input for the major policy statements and reports of the Secretary-General.

64. With the increasing globalization of markets, trade in goods and services is becoming inextricably linked with investment and other financial flows. Also, the speed, direction and control of technological changes are affecting in an increasingly direct and significant way the competitiveness of national economies and of productive structures.

65. The outcome of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations may significantly affect the rules of the game for international trade and investment. The policy challenge of the 1990s is to restore universal growth and sustainable development. At the international level, the improvement of the trade and investment policy framework will be essential if increased trade and investment flows are to be beneficial to all. At the national level, countries need to position themselves to take advantage of the benefits that an improved international environment will offer.

66. The ability of the United Nations to reflect effectively these developments in its work and to strengthen its contribution to international economic co-operation for development will depend upon its capacity to tackle in a more comprehensive and integrated manner related issues of trade, finance, investment and technological change.

67. Foreign direct investment by transnational corporations grew substantially in the 1970s and 1980s and is likely to continue to expand in the 1990s. Trade liberalization, technological innovation and regional integration will be key stimuli to the expansion of both investment and trade at the international level. Integrated trade and investment policies will, under the circumstances, become key requirements of developing countries' development strategies.

68. Over the years, the UNCTAD secretariat and its intergovernmental bodies have addressed linkages between investment and trade in various contexts, including the systemic aspects of international trade, services, structural adjustment and financial flows and overall resources for development. More recently, investment/trade relationships have been given renewed attention in UNCTAD's intergovernmental deliberations and are likely to be an important theme at the eighth session of UNCTAD.

69. Complementary activities undertaken by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Commission on Transnational Corporations as an integral part of their continuing work programme have included the monitoring of foreign investment trends globally, nationally and at the level of the firm; studies on investment determinants and on the impact of foreign investment on the industrial structure and trade of developing countries; the analysis of laws, regulations and policies relating to transnational corporations; and the provision of training and advisory services on foreign investment to developing countries.

70. At the most recent meeting of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the Centre was requested to expand its work on the investment needs of developing countries and on ways to promote foreign direct investment to these countries. In particular, the Centre was requested to co-operate with UNCTAD in undertaking a major new study on ways and means to enhance the contribution of transnational corporations to the development of developing countries through trade and investment.

71. These trends in intergovernmental discussions at the level of UNCTAD and the Commission on Transnational Corporations were further reinforced at the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly and in the consideration of the international development strategy for the 1990s, where the growing interdependence in the world economy and increasing linkages between money and finance, trade and development issues have been strongly emphasized.

72. On the basis of the joint policy review carried out by UNCTAD and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Secretary-General has concluded that the quality and coherence of the inputs that the two secretariats provide to intergovernmental bodies and the services they render to Member States in all areas related to trade and investment would be enhanced by measures that would bring about the closest possible programme integration between them, leading, to a significant extent, to common inputs and services. Such programme integration would benefit the two entities managerially: in recent years both have experienced expanding work programmes, in response to growing demands from intergovernmental bodies, with decreasing or static resources in view of the reduction in the United Nations budget as a whole; and both of them are being called upon to backstop and service a rapidly expanding programme of technical co-operation in response to growing requests from Member States. This would enable the United Nations as a whole to make a more significant and focused contribution to international co-operation in the crucial areas of trade and investment, which, for the reasons outlined above, are likely to be at the centre of the policy agenda for the 1990s.

73. The Secretary-General consequently intends to take appropriate measures to encourage and consolidate steps already being taken towards a joint UNCTAD/UNCTC programme, in the context of the overall work programmes of the two entities, consistent with the requests of their respective governing bodies. In the first instance joint programme activity to be undertaken during 1991 will consist of studies requested by the respective governing bodies on the trade-investment nexus and also focus on specific areas such as services, the role of the enterprise sector in development, environment and development, and relevant aspects of their technical co-operation programmes. Broader programme and institutional implications of these developments will be pursued in the context of preparations and review by the concerned intergovernmental bodies of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

74. The central role of technology in the development process is now acknowledged. A much greater effort is needed to ensure that the developing countries have access to technology. One way of enhancing the work within the United Nations in this area would be to relate more closely the work of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development with that of UNCTAD and the Centre on Transnational Corporations. This would reflect better the close relationship between investment, trade and the transfer of technology, and would also assist the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to consider these related issues in a more integrated manner and to formulate appropriate policy guidelines in the field of science and technology.

75. By developing attention and focus on the interrelated issues of trade, investment and technology in UNCTAD, a greater clarity can be achieved in the respective responsibilities of UNCTAD and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs by strengthening the latter's monitoring capacity for global economic and social trends with a view to providing an integral view of socio-economic issues to intergovernmental bodies.

76. It is also clear that, in the future, co-ordination both within the United Nations and among the organizations of the United Nations system will become increasingly important. The global problems with which the international community is now confronted require a multidisciplinary and integrated response from the organizations of the United Nations system. To carry out its own mandate in the economic and social fields, the United Nations itself needs the active support and collaboration of the specialized agencies and programmes of the system. Co-ordination must be enhanced to ensure that the United Nations system is able to respond to the challenges of the future in a coherent and effective manner.

77. In the past several years, Member States have shown growing interest in co-ordination and in measures to increase the efficacy of existing co-ordination instruments. At the thirtieth session of the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination, it was agreed that there was a growing need for efficient and coherent utilization of the human and financial resources, as well as a complementarity of efforts, of the United Nations system as a whole. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has in this regard been requested to take measures to make its work more effective and relevant. The leadership role of the

Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, has been reaffirmed.

78. A number of steps have already been taken to establish close consultations and co-operative arrangements between the regional commissions and the central Secretariat units in the economic and social fields. The Director-General regularly convenes meetings of the senior officials on specific issues such as the one to be held at Vienna in 1991 on social development. Links have also been established between regional commissions for exchange of data, outlines and drafts in order to enhance the quality and complementarity of their outputs.

79. In response to decisions adopted at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly and, particularly, at the seventeenth special session, devoted to the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, a number of steps are being taken to bring about greater coherence, co-ordination and consolidation in the activities of the United Nations in regard to drug abuse control. The current session of the General Assembly is considering the report of the Secretary-General on the merger of the separate secretariat entities dealing with the question of drugs (A/45/652 and Add.1). Decisions in this regard will have far-reaching implications for the capacity and the effectiveness of the secretariat, inter alia, in providing support to relevant intergovernmental bodies in co-ordination and policy formulation.

80. With regard to the secretariat support for the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General had, in his note to the General Assembly (A/44/747), indicated the arrangements within the Secretariat to ensure that the Council was provided the substantive and technical backstopping as envisaged in its resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114. The substantive requirements envisaged in these resolutions include the preparation of a number of new reports, notably the thematic analyses and the issue-oriented consolidated reports. The Secretary-General had noted that the preparation of these reports would involve the effective management and co-ordination of inputs from the respective substantive offices of the United Nations system as a whole as well as consistency in their policy orientation. In keeping with the overall responsibilities of the Director-General, the Secretary-General had decided to assign to him the responsibility for providing the substantive support as called for in the Council resolution 1988/114. The Economic and Social Council will continue to be provided with the necessary technical support by the Division of Economic and Social Council Affairs and Secretariat Services.

81. In his note referred to above, the Secretary-General had also indicated his intention to keep the secretariat structures under review. Such a review would take place in the light of decisions concerning the intergovernmental bodies in the economic and social sectors and on the basis of the requirements of the Economic and Social Council as these evolve in implementing provisions of its revitalization resolutions.

82. Some of the ideas and suggestions proferred in the present report have been discussed before, others are new and will no doubt stimulate further discussion. The important thing is that in recognizing the vital need for the Organization to be more effective in responding to the existing problems and emerging needs, Member States agree on the manner in which these issues will be addressed and accordingly provide the Organization with the necessary capacity to do so.

83. There is no doubt that an effective and systematic restructuring of the Organization requires solid financial support. In his analytical report of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213, the Secretary-General stated that "the effectiveness of the United Nations system as a whole depends on timely and full payment by all Member States" (A/45/226, para. 260). In view of the financial constraints faced by the Organization in recent years, there has been an increasing use of extrabudgetary resources to finance many of its important activities. This trend deserves a careful review in the light of the original intent of the Charter as regards the manner in which the activities of the Organization are to be financed.

84. In this post-cold war era, the role and activities of the United Nations are of great importance for international co-operation. The Organization, to be in a position to fulfil new expectations and to meet existing responsibilities effectively and efficiently, must be provided with necessary long-term financial security. This matter deserves serious and urgent consideration by Member States.

85. There are clearly several areas in which the functioning of the United Nations intergovernmental machinery and secretariat structure in the economic and social sectors could be strengthened. This, however, is a continuing process responding to the changing needs of the international community and resulting from the experiences of its functioning.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

2/ The original core of specialized agencies was created to deal with specific issues of labour (International Labour Organisation (ILO)), food and agriculture (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)), education and science (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)), civil aviation (International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)), international finance and money (World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF)), health (World Health Organization (WHO)), postal services (Universal Postal Union (UPU)) and telecommunications (International Telecommunication Union (ITU)). These have grown to include meteorology (World Meteorological Organization (WMO)), maritime transport (International Maritime Organization (IMO)), patents and copyrights (World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)) and financing for agriculture (International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)) and industrial development (UNIDO). In addition, two organizations with special relationships with the United Nations were created to deal with some aspects of trade and with

Notes (continued)

nuclear power, namely, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), created in 1948 and 1958, respectively.

3/ "A New United Nations Structure for Global Economic Co-operation" (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.7).

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/45/1).

5/ Martin Hill, The United Nations System: Co-ordinating its Economic and Social Work, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press for UNITAR, 1978.

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/42/1).

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government I would like to draw the attention of Your Excellency to the statement of Mr. Moshe Arens, Defense Minister of Israel, on a recent visit to the so-called "security zone" in southern Lebanon:

> "Israel will not let the Lebanese Government regain control of the area the Israelis claim as a 'security zone' in southern Lebanon ... the defense of Israel's northern border is based on Israeli and South Lebanon Army control of the security zone and the Jezzin area. We are not planning any change whatsoever in the level of this control."

Once more this is resounding proof of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy against Lebanon and its defiance to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which has called upon Israel to withdraw immediately from Lebanon. Mr. Arens' statement stands as a further flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

Israel's continuous interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon is a policy to destabilize the country at a time when the Central Government of Lebanon is successfully trying to extend its authority over its soil.

This kind of behaviour on the part of Israel cannot continue without being checked, and that is why the time has come that certain concrete action should be taken to put an end to such policy.

I kindly request you to circulate this letter as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

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Agenda item 129 (a)

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/187 of 21 December 1989 on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period from 1 December 1989 to 30 November 1990. At that time the mandate of UNDOF had been renewed by the Security Council until 31 May 1990 (Security Council resolution 645 (1989) of 29 November 1989).

2. In paragraph 2 of resolution 44/187, the General Assembly appropriated the amount of $20,208,000 for UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1989 to 31 May 1990. In paragraph 6 of the same resolution, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed $3,368,000 gross ($3,283,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1990, should the Security Council decide to continue UNDOF beyond 31 May 1990, and to apportion that amount among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 44/187.

3. In resolution 655 (1990) of 31 May 1990, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, until 30 November 1990.

II. STATUS OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS

4. As at 31 October 1990, assessments totalling $918.9 million had been apportioned among Member States in respect of UNDOF and the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) for the period from inception to 30 November 1990. Contributions received for the same period amounted to $866.5 million. Of the unpaid assessed balance due ($52.4 million), only $8.9 million may be considered collectible at this time, which leaves a shortfall of $43.5 million, including $36.0 million transferred to a special account in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/116 A of 10 December 1981.

5. The table below gives the status of contributions for UNDOF for the periods from its inception to 30 November 1990 as at 31 October 1990. As indicated therein, approximately $6.2 million of the shortfall is in respect of the periods from 25 October 1979 to 30 November 1990, while some $37.3 million is attributable to the previous periods of UNDOF up to 24 October 1979 together with UNEF until its liquidation in 1980.

Status of contributions as at 31 October 1990

(Millions of United States dollars)

	UNDOF and UNEF 1974-1980 a/	UNDOF 25 October 1979 to 30 November 1990	Total
Amounts appropriated	554.2	357.3	911.5
Additional commitment authority	-	20.2	20.2
Less: Applied credits	(8.7)	(4.1)	(12.8)
Amounts apportioned	545.5	373.4	918.9
Payments received	(508.0)	(358.5)	(866.5)
Balance due	37.5	14.9	52.4
Estimated collectible	(0.2)	(8.7)	(8.9)
Estimated shortfall	37.3	6.2	43.5

a/ UNEF from inception to liquidation in 1980, UNDOF from inception to 24 October 1979.

III. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

6. The General Assembly, in paragraph 8 of resolution 44/187, stressed the need for voluntary contributions to UNDOF, both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General. For the period under review, voluntary contributions in the form of services and supplies valued at approximately $59,900 were donated by the Government of Switzerland and consisted of (a) two Cryptocom HC-265 voice encryption devices valued at SwF 46,800, equivalent to approximately $36,000 and (b) a Cryptomatic HC-5100 computer encryption device valued at SwF 31,125, equivalent to approximately $23,900. In addition, the cost of the training of one radio technician in the maintenance and repair of those machines was borne by the Swiss Government. The value of that training has not been determined to date. The Government has continued to make available to UNDOF air ambulance service for the repatriation of those wounded or taken ill in the performance of their duties, as and when required. This service was not utilized by UNDOF during the review period ending 30 October 1990. The voluntary contributions received were not budgeted for in the cost estimates.

IV. PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 DECEMBER 1989 TO 30 NOVEMBER 1990

7. Annex I sets out by budget-line item the apportionment provided in respect of UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1989 to 30 November 1990, as well as the actual expenditures and obligations incurred for that period. It will be noted that an unencumbered balance of $887,000 gross ($765,000 net) exists in respect of this period, as at 31 October 1990. The main factors that have contributed to the unencumbered balance are set out in the supplementary information contained in annex II. It is proposed that Member States be credited with this amount against their assessed contributions for mandate periods subsequent to 30 November 1990, should the Security Council decide to continue UNDOF.

V. COST ESTIMATE FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 DECEMBER 1990 TO 30 NOVEMBER 1991

8. The present mandate of UNDOF expires on 30 November 1990. Should the Security Council renew the mandate beyond that date, and assuming continuance of its existing responsibilities, the Secretary-General estimates the costs of UNDOF to be $3,446,500 gross ($3,366,500 net) per month from 1 December 1990 onwards. Appropriation and/or authorization to enter into commitments and apportionment for UNDOF would then, in turn, be required beyond 30 November 1990. Accordingly, in the event that the Security Council decides to renew the mandate, the Secretary-General requests that the General Assembly, at the present session, make appropriate provision for UNDOF expenses for the period from 1 December 1990 to 30 November 1991.

9. A summary of the cost estimate for UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1990 to 30 November 1991 is presented in annex III and supplementary information thereon is provided in annex IV.

VI. STATUS OF REIMBURSEMENT TO TROOP-CONTRIBUTING STATES

10. Troops are currently being provided to UNDOF by the Governments of Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland. Full reimbursement in accordance with the standard rates of reimbursement has been made on a current basis to those Governments.

VII. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

11. The actions that would appear to be required in connection with the past and future financing of UNDOF are as follows:

(a) The appropriation of the amount of $20,208,000 gross ($19,698,000 net) authorized and apportioned in paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 44/187 for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1990;

(b) A decision as regards the unencumbered balance of appropriations for the period from 1 December 1989 to 30 November 1990;

(c) With regard to the periods after 30 November 1990, provision, by means of appropriation and/or commitment authorization, as appropriate, for the maintenance of the Force and for the apportionment of such amounts, should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of UNDOF beyond that date.

VIII. OBSERVATIONS

12. In its report on the financing of UNDOF (A/44/867) the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions indicated three areas that required special attention.

A. Currency exchange rate

13. The Advisory Committee invited the Secretary-General to explore with the authorities of the Syrian Arab Republic the feasibility of a more favourable currency exchange rate for the United Nations.

14. An initiative has been undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme, the lead agency in that country on such matters, with a view to negotiating a more favourable currency exchange rate. In the mean time, as of April 1990, UNDOF has been able to take advantage of a preferential exchange rate in respect of the conversion of one half of its normal monthly requirements from United States dollars into Syrian pounds. This process has realized some savings.

B. Non-military contingent-owned equipment

15. The Advisory Committee also indicated that it was of the view that non-military contingent-owned equipment should be priced in the same manner as similar equipment that is available on the international market. In that regard, it should be noted that the Organization follows the pricing procedure indicated by the Committee in all cases except where exigency is the overriding consideration. Before requesting the supply of non-military contingent-owned equipment similar to that available on the international market, an internal assessment is undertaken to ensure that such equipment cannot be acquired at a more economic price from other sources.

C. Application of modern technology

16. As regards the financial support to the integrated management information system, the Advisory Committee, in expressing its support for the continued and expanded application of modern technology, indicated that UNDOF was lagging behind UNIFIL and that necessary steps should be taken to remedy the situation.

17. While UNIFIL continues to move ahead faster in this area by virtue of the size of its operation and its easy access to local technical support, the situation in UNDOF is under review and the level of computerization is being improved and upgraded progressively in line with the developments planned under the integrated management information system.

18. In view of the escalating cost of present accommodation facilities at UNDOF, the Organization is again exploring the feasibility of acquiring a United Nations-owned headquarters complex for UNDOF in Damascus. The responsible office at Headquarters is in the process of completing design parameters for the proposed buildings and will proceed to develop a cost plan. Progress in this area will be reported to the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly if the outcome of the studies are positive and cost benefits can be identified.

ANNEX I

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Performance report for the period from 1 December 1989 to 30 November 1990

Summary statement

(in thousands of United States dollars rounded)

		Apportionment	Disbursements and unliquidated obligations	Savings (Overruns)
1.	Military personnel costs			
	(a) United Nations daily allowance to troops	623	623	-
	(b) Standard troop costs reimbursement	15 848	15 759	89
	(c) Usage factor for personnel clothing	1 121	1 115	6
	(d) Travel and subsistence allowance	50	26	24
	(e) Rotation of contingents	1 100	1 324	(224)
	Total, line 1	18 742	18 847	(105)
2.	Death and disability awards	400	400	-
3.	Rations	2 250	2 206	44
4.	Welfare	240	230	10
5.	Reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment	716	716	-

	Apportionment	Disbursements and unliquidated obligations	Savings (Overruns)
6. Civilian staff costs			
(a) International staff salaries ...	1 462	1 810	(348)
(b) Locally recruited staff salaries	2 731	1 491	1 240
(c) Common staff costs	3 006	2 588	418
(d) Official travel	25	33	(8)
Total, line 6	7 224	5 922	1 302
7. Premises/accommodation			
(a) Acquisition, construction and renovation	160	607	(447)
(b) Rental and maintenance	1 621	1 655	(34)
(c) Utilities	320	250	70
Total, line 7	2 101	2 512	(411)
8. Purchase of transportation equipment			
(a) Purchase of vehicles	1 385	1 341	44
(b) Vehicle spare parts	1 200	1 296	(96)
(c) Petrol, oil and lubricants	1 950	1 860	90
(d) Vehicle workshop equipment and commercial repairs	96	107	(11)
(e) Vehicle insurance	148	124	24
Total, line 8	4 779	4 728	51
9. Purchase and rental of communications equipment and services			
(a) Communications equipment and spares	564	597	(33)
(b) Generators and spares	35	30	5
(c) Maintenance and workshop equipment	14	14	-
(d) Telephone, telex, facsimile, postage and box rentals	25	20	5
Total, line 9	638	661	(23)

	Apportionment	Disbursements and unliquidated obligations	Savings (Overruns)
10. Purchase of other equipment			
(a) Office furniture and equipment	73	61	12
(b) Other equipment	310	333	(23)
(c) Spare parts and maintenance for other equipment	300	288	12
	683	682	1
11. Supplies and services			
(a) External audit	16	16	-
(b) Field defence stores	40	37	3
(c) Contractual services	195	195	-
(d) Medical services and examinations	40	95	(55)
(e) Miscellaneous supplies and services	54	38	16
(f) Medical and dental supplies	130	142	(12)
(g) Stationery and office supplies	125	110	15
(h) Uniform, clothing and accoutrement	134	134	-
(i) Quartermaster and general stores	440	433	7
(j) Sanitation and cleaning material	80	80	-
Total, line 11	1 254	1 280	(26)
12. Freight and cartage	140	172	(32)
13. Support account for peace-keeping operations	289	289	-
14. Integrated management information system	17	63	(46)
15. Staff assessment	943	821	122
Total, lines 1-15	40 416	39 529	887
16. Income from staff assessment	(943)	(821)	(122)
17. Other income	(13)	(13)	-
Net total	39 460	38 695	765

/...

ANNEX II

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Supplementary information on the performance report for the period 1 December 1989 to 30 November 1990

1. Military personnel costs ..... ($105 000)

1. Over-expenditure under this heading is due to higher than originally estimated costs for rotation of contingents ($224,000), which was partially offset by savings under standard troop costs reimbursement ($89,000), usage factor for personal clothing ($6,000) and travel costs ($24,000). The increase in the costs of rotation resulted from higher cost for aviation fuel and additional war-risk insurance as well as from the greater reliance on chartered air carriers.

2. Death and disability awards ..... -

2. The amount apportioned has been obligated against possible claims for death, disability or injury.

3. Rations $44 000

3. Savings projected under this heading are due primarily to the changes in the mix of purchases.

4. Welfare $10 000

4. The savings projected under this heading are due to the lower than anticipated claim for leave entitlements.

5. Reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment ..... -

5. This amount has been obligated for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment.

6. Civilian staff costs $1 302 000

6. Estimated savings under this heading are due primarily to lower than anticipated increase in local staff salaries ($1,240,000) and common staff costs ($418,000). These savings were partially offset by an over-expenditure under international staff salaries ($348,000) attributable primarily to a change in the classification of mission subsistence allowance from common staff costs to salaries for Field Service officers and under official travel ($8,000). Amounts originally included under this heading for overload posts have been transferred to the support account for peace-keeping operations, item 13 below.

7. Premises/accommodation ..... ($411 000)

7. Over-expenditure under this heading is due to higher than originally estimated costs for construction of premises ($447,000) and for rental and maintenance of premises ($34,000), which were partially offset by savings under utilities ($70,000). The increase in construction cost was due to higher unit cost.

8. Purchase of transportation and equipment $51 000

8. Savings under this heading are due to a reduction in the originally estimated expenditure for petrol, oil and lubricants ($90,000), purchase of vehicles ($44,000) and vehicle insurance ($24,000), which were partially offset by an over-expenditure under vehicle spare parts ($96,000) and vehicle workshop equipment and commercial repairs ($11,000).

9. Purchase and rental of communications equipment and services ($23 000)

9. Over-expenditure under this heading is due to higher than originally estimated unit cost for certain communications equipment ($33,000), which was partially offset by savings under generators and spares ($5,000) and communications ($5,000).

10. Purchase of other equipment ..... ($1 000)

10. Savings under this heading result from reductions in the originally estimated levels of expenditure for office furniture and equipment ($12,000) and for spare parts and maintenance of other equipment ($12,000), which were offset by an over-expenditure for other observation equipment ($23,000).

11. Supplies and services ..... ($26 000)

11. Over-expenditure under this heading is due to higher than originally estimated requirement for medical services and examinations of personnel outside the mission's own medical facilities ($55,000) and medical and dental supplies ($12,000), which were partially offset by savings under other items in this expenditure category.

12. Freight and cartage ..... ($32 000)

12. The over-expenditure projected under this heading results from increases in rates for freight and cartage.

13. Support account for peace-keeping operations ..... -

13. The amount representing the cost of the authorized overload (3 Professional and 4 General Service) posts included in the cost estimates has been transferred from item 6 above, civilian staff costs, for administration under the Support account for peace-keeping operations, which was established effective 1 May 1990.

14. Integrated management information system ..... ($46 000)

14. There has been an increase in the amount originally apportioned for this purpose to meet the requirements from peace-keeping operations as stated in the regular budget.

15. Staff assessment $122 000

15. Savings are projected under this heading due to lower than expected expenditures for local staff salaries, as indicated in item 6 above. Amounts originally included under this heading based on authorized overload posts have been transferred to item 13 above, Support account for peace-keeping operations.

16. Income from staff assessment ..... ($122 000)

16. This amount is derived from item 15 above.

17. Other income ..... -

17. There is no change anticipated under this heading.

ANNEX III

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Expenditure and revised apportionment for the periods from 1 December 1988 to 30 November 1990 and cost estimate for the period from 1 December 1990 to 30 November 1991

Summary statement

(in thousands of United States dollars rounded)

		1988/1989 expenditure	1989/1990 revised apportionment	1990/1991 cost estimate
1.	Military personnel costs			
	(a) United Nations daily allowance to troops	608	623	623
	(b) Standard troop costs reimbursement	15 789	15 759	15 842
	(c) Usage factor for personal clothing	1 116	1 115	1 121
	(d) Travel and subsistence allowance	43	26	50
	(e) Rotation of contingents	1 055	1 324	1 425
2.	Death and disability awards	200	400	400
3.	Rations	2 008	2 206	2 400
4.	Welfare	216	230	240
5.	Reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment	300	716	700
6.	Civilian staff costs			
	(a) International staff salaries	1 756	1 810	2 348
	(b) Locally recruited staff salaries	1 111	1 491	1 864
	(c) Common staff costs	2 121	2 588	2 396
	(d) Official travel	23	33	30

	1988/1989 expenditure	1989/1990 revised apportionment	1990/1991 cost estimate
7. Premises/accommodation			
(a) Acquisition, construction and renovation	184	607	90
(b) Rental and maintenance	1 587	1 655	1 865
(c) Utilities	227	250	340
8. Purchase of transportation equipment			
(a) Purchase of vehicles	936	1 341	1 180
(b) Vehicle spare parts	1 359	1 296	1 400
(c) Petrol, oil and lubricants	1 389	1 860	2 180
(d) Vehicle workshop equipment and commercial repairs	-	107	135
(e) Vehicle insurance	148	124	140
9. Purchase and rental of communications equipment and services			
(a) Communications equipment and spares	543	597	610
(b) Generators and spares	35	30	125
(c) Maintenance and workshop equipment	121	14	29
(d) Telephone, telex, facsimile, postage and box rentals	21	20	25
10. Purchase of other equipment			
(a) Office furniture and equipment	64	61	65
(b) Other equipment	345	333	369
(c) Spare parts and maintenance for other equipment	277	288	300
11. Supplies and services			
(a) External audit services	15	16	16
(b) Field defence stores	47	37	25
(c) Contractual services	173	195	200
(d) Medical services and examinations	56	95	110
(e) Miscellaneous supplies and services	80	38	42
(f) Medical and dental supplies	154	142	150

		1988/1989 expenditure	1989/1990 revised apportionment	1990/1991 cost estimate
(g)	Stationery and office supplies	132	110	120
(h)	Uniform, clothing and accoutrement	118	134	120
(i)	Quartermaster and general stores	413	433	371
(j)	Sanitation and cleaning material	80	80	85
12.	Freight and cartage	175	172	180
13.	Support account for peace-keeping operations	-	289	564
14.	Integrated management information system	130	63	137
15.	Staff assessment	730	821	946
	Total, lines 1-15	35 885	39 529	41 358
16.	Income from staff assessment	(730)	(821)	(946)
17.	Other income	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Net total	35 143	38 695	40 398

ANNEX IV

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Supplementary information on the cost estimate for the period from 1 December 1990 to 30 November 1991

1. Military personnel costs

1 (a). United Nations daily allowance to troops

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	608 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	623 000
1990/1991 estimate	623 000

1. A daily allowance for incidental personal expenses is paid in local currency to all military personnel, equivalent to $1.28 per person per day. The above estimate is based on an average strength of 1,327 troops during the period.

1 (b). Standard troop costs reimbursement

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	15 789 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	15 759 000
1990/1991 estimate	15 842 000

2. Provision is made for the payment to troop-contributing Governments for troop costs in respect of pay and allowances at the standard rate of $950 per person per month for all ranks, plus a supplementary $280 per person per month for a limited number of specialists (25 per cent of logistics contingents and 10 per cent of others). This estimate is based on an average strength of 1,327 all ranks for the Force during the period.

1 (c). Usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	1 116 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	1 115 000
1990/1991 estimate	1 121 000

3. This estimate provides for payment to troop-contributing Governments of a usage factor for all items of personal clothing, gear and equipment issued by those Governments to their troops, at the standard rate of $65 per person per month for personal clothing, gear and equipment, plus $5 per person per month for personal weapons and ammunition. This estimate is based on an average strength of 1,327 all ranks for the Force during this period.

1 (d). Travel and subsistence of military personnel

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	43 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	26 000
1990/1991 estimate	50 000

4. Provision is made for payment of subsistence allowances to military personnel who are assigned to duty stations where United Nations accommodation and/or mess facilities are not available and who are on duty travel within the mission area, including supply transport trips, inspection visits and travel of staff officers. Duty travel during the period in Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, at the daily subsistence allowance rates of $43 and $65, respectively, is estimated to cost $34,000. Meal allowances for partial day travel and representational travel costs are estimated at $16,000 for the period.

1 (e). Rotation of contingents

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	1 055 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	1 324 000
1990/1991 cost estimate	1 425 000

5. Provision is made under this heading for the cost of rotating contingents upon completion of their tours of duty of approximately six months' duration and for the cost of repatriating individual members of the Force for medical, compassionate or other reasons. This estimate includes the cost of chartered aircraft and transportation between ports of arrival/departure, baggage service and ground handling charges.

2. Death and disability awards

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	200 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	400 000
1990/1991 estimate	400 000

6. This estimate provides for the reimbursement of troop-contributing Governments for payments made by them based upon national legislation and/or regulations for death, injury, disability or illness of members of the Force attributable to service with UNDOF.

3. Rations

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	2 008 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	2 206 000
1990/1991 estimate	2 400 000

7. This estimate provides for feeding military members of the Force and those members of the civilian staff who are assigned to posts where mess facilities must be provided. Rations are issued in accordance with approved ration scales. A 5 per cent non-usage factor has been applied in arriving at this estimate, which takes into account personnel at duty stations where mess facilities are not provided and those on duty travel status or absent from their camps on leave or for other reasons. The estimate is based on an average of 1,327 troops for 365 days.

4. Welfare

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	216 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	230 000
1990/1991 estimate	240 000

8. Provision is made to pay troops for recreational leave at a rate of $10.50 per day for up to a maximum of seven days of leave taken during a six-month period of service ($195,000). This estimate also provides for the purchase of recreational and sports supplies and equipment, rental of movies and maintenance of sports and recreational areas ($45,000).

5. Reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	300 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	716 000
1990/1991 estimate	700 000

9. This estimate provides for partial payment to troop-contributing Governments of the cost of contingent-owned equipment furnished to their contingents at the request of the United Nations and includes the amount of $24,000 mentioned in paragraph 25 below. The estimated cost is based on the approved general guidelines, which provide for payment of contingent-owned equipment over a period of four years. After full payment has been made, the ownership of an item vests in the United Nations unless otherwise agreed upon for specific items.

6. Civilian staff costs

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	5 011 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	5 922 000
1990/1991 estimate	6 638 000

10. The present and proposed staffing establishment of UNDOF comprises a total of 148 posts in the mission area, as set out in annex V. The current staffing table excludes overload posts since the new methodology for providing support to peace-keeping operations is included in item 13 below, Support account for peace-keeping operations.

11. The changes presented in the proposed staffing table have resulted from the classification of posts in the mission area whereby two Field Service posts have been classified at the Professional (P-3) level and one Professional (P-2) post has been classified at the appropriate Field Service level.

12. A breakdown of the estimate for salaries and related costs of staff is indicated in the table below and provides a comparison with cost levels of the previous two years.

	Expenditure 1988/1989	Revised apportionment 1989/1990	Estimate 1990/1991
		United States dollars	
(i) Salaries and wages	2 867 000	3 301 000	4 212 000
(ii) Common staff costs	2 121 000	2 588 000	2 396 000
(iii) Travel and related subsistence	23 000	33 000	30 000
Total	5 011 000	5 922 000	6 638 000

(i) Salaries and wages $4 212 000

13. This estimate provides $2,348,000 for salaries of international staff and $1,864,000 for local staff, including temporary assistance, overtime and night differential. Mission subsistence allowance for Field Service personnel included under common staff costs in previous periods has now been included under this heading because of a reclassification of this allowance in 1990.

(ii) Common staff costs $2 396 000

14. Common staff costs include estimates for dependency, installation, mobility and hardship allowances, and for contribution to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, contribution to the medical insurance plan, rental subsidy, home leave and family visit travel, education grant, education grant travel, repatriation grant and representation allowance. Mission subsistence allowance included in this category in previous periods has now been included under salaries and wages above.

(iii) Travel and related subsistence $30 000

15. This estimate relates to travel of staff on official business and provides for the cost of travel of the Force Commander to New York, periodic visits by UNDOF personnel to New York for consultation and/or by New York staff to UNDOF and travel of staff within the mission area.

7. Premises/accommodation

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	1 998 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	2 512 000
1990/1991 estimate	2 295 000

16. Estimated requirements for 1990/1991 are summarized in the table below and detailed thereafter. This table also provides a comparison with cost levels of the previous two years.

		Expenditure 1988/1989	Revised apportionment 1989/1990	Estimate 1990/1991
		United States dollars		
(i)	Construction of premises	184 000	607 000	90 000
(ii)	Rental of premises	831 000	960 000	1 115 000
(iii)	Maintenance, repair and adaptation of premises	756 000	695 000	750 000
(iv)	Supply of water and electricity	227 000	250 000	340 000
	Total	1 998 000	2 512 000	2 295 000

(i) Construction of premises $90 000

17. This estimate provides for the replacement and/or rebuilding of various accommodation, storage and office structures in Camps Faouar and Ziouani and at UNDOF headquarters in Damascus. The requirement results from the deterioration of certain buildings and the inadequacy of facilities in certain areas of redeployment. The estimated requirement provides for the construction of new generator buildings, for the continuation of central heating projects and for the installation of fume extractor systems in vehicle workshops.

(ii) Rental of premises $1 115 000

18. It is estimated that the rental costs of UNDOF headquarters office and military accommodation facilities will be $1,115,000 during 1990/1991 based on the present rental requirements.

19. The estimated costs of rental of the existing facilities in Damascus, as well as rentals elsewhere, are listed below:

Description	United States dollars
(a) Headquarters offices, including mess facilities, storage and dining rooms in Damascus	398 000
(b) Accommodation quarters in Damascus for military personnel assigned to UNDOF headquarters	451 000
(c) Generator workshop (including generator site and storage space for generators awaiting repair and repaired)	54 000
(d) Vehicle workshop facility in Tiberias shared with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	9 000
(e) Cost of utilities and maintenance not included in rentals	203 000
	1 115 000

(iii) Maintenance, repair and adaptation of premises $750 000

20. This estimate provides for the maintenance and repair of premises, including their adaptation for suitable use, in headquarters, the contingents' camps, forward command posts and positions, as well as of the premises rented by the Force. This estimate includes:

(a) $388,000 for supplies for minor alterations and routine maintenance of all UNDOF premises, other than rented premises. This estimate provides for construction materials such as window glass, screening, tiles, cement blocks, all types of wood, paint, minor electrical supplies, basic plumbing and carpentry supplies. The estimates also provides for materials for the upgrading of shelters;

(b) $206,000 for major repairs and adaptation of premises in the contingents' camps and positions. It includes the cost of materials and supplies required for repair and alteration of buildings and structures in Camps Faouar and Ziouani. It also provides for certain projects that are beyond the capacity of the various units and that must be undertaken on a contractual basis. To the extent possible, projects will be undertaken on a self-help basis;

(c) $156,000 for the maintenance and servicing of the sewage systems, upgrading of the electrical wiring and distribution systems and the domestic water supply lines and fire fighting loop at Camp Ziouani. Provision is also included for paving and asphalting of areas subject to heavy use as well as for the installation of solar hot water heating systems.

(iv) Supply of water and electricity $340 000

21. Provision is made for the cost of electricity supplied to Camps Faouar and Ziouani ($325,000) and for the cost of water supplied to Camp Ziouani ($15,000).

8. Purchase of transportation equipment

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	3 832 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	4 728 000
1990/1991 estimate	5 035 000

22. Estimated requirements for 1990/1991 are summarized in the table below and detailed thereafter. This table also provides a comparison with cost levels of the previous two years.

	Expenditure 1988/1989	Revised apportionment 1989/1990	Estimate 1990/1991
	United States dollars		
(a) Purchase of vehicles	936 000	1 341 000	1 180 000
(b) Vehicle spare parts	1 359 000	1 296 000	1 400 000
(c) Petrol, oil and lubricants	1 389 000	1 860 000	2 180 000
(d) Vehicle workshop equipment and commercial repairs	-	107 000	135 000
(e) Vehicle insurance	148 000	124 000	140 000
Total	3 832 000	4 728 000	5 035 000

(a) Purchase of vehicles $1 180 000

23. The transportation vehicle acquisitions proposed for 1990/1991 for the existing fleet of UNDOF are all replacements, as described below:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
		United States dollars	
Sedan, small	6	12 300	3 800
Jeep-type 4-wheel drive	4	13 300	53 200
Station Wagon 4-wheel drive	33	16 900	557 700
Mini-bus	5	16 800	84 000
Trucks, light, double cabin	8	17 800	142 400
Delivery van	1	14 000	14 000
Truck, cargo, medium	2	62 300	124 600
Forklift	1	23 000	23 000
Freight on vehicles			107 300
Total	60		1 180 000

24. Sixty commercial-pattern vehicles are proposed for purchase during 1990/1991 to replace existing vehicles that are worn out, destroyed, or have high mileage and are uneconomical to repair or operate.

25. UNDOF also requires a water truck costing $60,000 that it proposes to procure from a troop-contributing Government as contingent-owned equipment. The cost of this vehicle is payable over a maximum of four years. An amount of $24,000 including freight is included under budget line item 5.

(b) Vehicle spare parts $1 400 000

26. Requirements under this heading include the cost of spare parts and replacement assemblies for military-pattern vehicles ($965,000) and civilian-pattern vehicles ($370,000) and the cost of local purchases of spare parts and major accident/contractual repairs ($65,000). Included in these figures are estimated freight costs on international procurement of spare parts and assemblies ($121,800).

(c) Petrol, oil and lubricants $2 180 000

27. Provision is made under this heading for the purchase of gasoline ($1,529,000), diesel fuel ($493,000) and motor oil, lubricants and other petroleum products ($158,000) for use in the operation of motor vehicles, heavy mobile equipment and stationary engines. The estimate under this heading is based on current prices, adjusted upwards by an average of 17 per cent from last year's budgeted figure to meet expected price increases for petrol, oil and lubricants. Consumption of products is based on the most recent actual experience of the Force.

(d) Vehicle workshop equipment and commercial repairs $135 000

28. Provision is made under this heading for the purchase of a wide range of tools and equipment for use in workshops. Expenditure in 1988/1989 under this category had been included under maintenance and workshop equipment.

(e) Vehicle insurance $140 000

29. This estimate provides for the cost of third-party liability insurance carried by the Force to cover its fleet of motor vehicles.

9. Purchase and rental of communications equipment and services

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	720 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	661 000
1990/1991 estimate	789 000

30. Estimated requirements for 1990/1991 are summarized in the table below and detailed thereafter. This table also provides a comparison with cost levels of the previous two years.

	Expenditure 1988/1989	Revised apportionment 1989/1990	Estimate 1990/1991
	United States dollars		
(a) Communications equipment and spares	543,000	597,000	610,000
(b) Generators and spares	35,000	30,000	125,000
(c) Maintenance and workshop equipment	121,000	14,000	29,000
(d) Telephone, telex, facsimile, postage and box rentals	21 000	20 000	25 000
Total	720 000	661 000	789 000

(a) Communications equipment and spares $610 000

31. This estimate covers the cost of (a) purchase, including freight, of civilian and military-type communications equipment required by the Force ($330,000) and (b) supplies for the maintenance and operation of the UNDOF communications system, such as batteries, telephone cable, multimeters, cable radar, cable tracers, circuit boards, transceiver spares, crystals, transistors, modules, antenna spares, teletype paper, ribbons, tapes and other expendable spare parts ($280,000). Also included is a provision for outside maintenance contracts for servicing equipment.

32. The purchase of civilian and military-type communications equipment covers all replacement items and essential additional equipment, which include the following: (a) civilian communications equipment ($132,000) consisting of AWA/EXCOM rural telephone, mobile radio sets, Hot-Standby Starpoint microwave link unit, Canon 410 facsimile machines and paging encoder units; and (b) military-type communications equipment ($198,000) consisting of AN/VRC 650 radio sets, ANPRC 126 radio sets, RT 841/PRC receiver-transmitter sets, RF amplifiers AM 2065A and 4677B, TA 602 field telephones, RC 292 antennae, AS 1288 antennae, SHG-117 antennae, TFF-21 antennae, LSA 100T radio speakers, PS 2112 and 24VDC 20Amp power supply units, BB-586U battery chargers, 126 battery chargers, GRA 990 remote control units, switchboard SB-22 and telephone desk DTMF.

(b) Generators and spares $125 000

33. Provision is made for the purchase, including freight costs, of 15 TS-3 10.5/12.5 KVA generators and two HR-3 25 KVA generators for the supply of electrical power to positions and for emergency back-up in headquarters and the main camps.

(c) Maintenance and workshop equipment $29 000

34. Included under this heading is the cost of communication tools and shop equipment. These items are required as replacements for worn-out tools and equipment.

(d) Telephone, telex, facsimile, postage and box rentals $25 000

35. This estimate includes a provision for the following:

(a) Rental costs of telephone lines, including official calls within the mission area ($13,000);

(b) Cost of commercial telegrams, rental of post office boxes and postage of official mail ($1,000);

(c) Communication costs between Headquarters, New York, and UNDOF ($11,000).

10. Purchase of other equipment

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	686 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	682 000
1990/1991 estimate	734 000

36. The estimated costs for purchase of other equipment required by the Force in 1990/1991 are summarized in the table below and detailed thereafter. This table also provides a comparison with cost levels of the previous two years.

	Expenditure 1988/1989	Revised apportionment 1989/1990	Estimate 1990/1991
	United States dollars		
(a) Office furniture and equipment	64 000	61 000	65 000
(b) Other equipment	345 000	333 000	369 000
(c) Spare parts and maintenance for other equipment	277 000	288 000	300 000
Total	686 000	682 000	734 000

(a) Office furniture and equipment $65 000

37. This estimate covers the cost of office furniture and equipment needed as replacements for worn-out or damaged items that are beyond repair ($48,000) and as new acquisitions ($17,000), including computers, laminating machines, clocks, electric and manual typewriters, desk calculators, desks, chairs, filing cabinets, photocopying machines, lamps, computers, shelving, tables, book cases and coat racks.

(b) Other equipment $369 000

38. This estimate covers the cost of:

(a) Accommodation and mess equipment ($100,000);

(b) Observation equipment ($122,000);

(c) Medical and dental equipment ($32,000);

(d) Miscellaneous other equipment ($115,000).

(i) Accommodation and mess equipment $100 000

39. This estimate covers the cost of local acquisition of accommodation equipment needed as replacement for worn-out or damaged items ($18,000) and as new acquisitions ($12,000), including beds, sofas, chairs, tables, lamps, bedside cabinets and wardrobes. This estimate also reflects the cost of replacement of worn-out equipment for kitchens and dining rooms ($63,000) and new acquisitions ($7,000), such as dishwashers, freezers, stoves, refrigerators, ovens, mixers and mixer attachments, baker's scales, mixing bowls, juice dispensers and meat slicers.

(ii) Observation equipment $122 000

40. Provision is made for the purchase, including freight, of the following observation equipment:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
		United States dollars	
Night observation device, hand-held	6	10 000	60 000
Binoculars, hand-held	20	200	4 000
Binoculars, 20 x 20	6	4 000	24 000
Search lamps	12	500	6 000

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
			United States dollars
Flag lights	30	40	1 200
Stream light	30	200	6 000
Compass with case	20	25	500
Freight			20 300
Total			122 000

(iii) Medical and dental equipment $32 000

41. This estimate covers the cost of medical and dental equipment required by the Force as replacement or essential additional equipment.

(iv) Miscellaneous other equipment $115 000

42. This estimate includes the cost of exhaust ventilators, air conditioners, clothes dryers, electric jack hammer, electric heaters, fans, a sewage pumping unit, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, shelving, steam irons and ironing boards. The proposed purchases cover the replacement cost of worn-out or essential new equipment.

(c) Spare parts and maintenance for other equipment $300 000

43. Provision is made under this heading for the cost of spare parts and maintenance of optical equipment, air conditioners, kitchen equipment, video equipment, stoves, fire extinguishers, office machines, microscopes, x-ray machines, medical and dental equipment, chain saws and generators, including $16,500 for freight on international procurement.

11. Supplies and services

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	1 268 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	1 280 000
1990/1991 estimate	1 239 000

44. This estimate covers various expendable supplies and services as summarized in the table below and detailed thereafter. This table also provides a comparison with cost levels of the previous two years.

	Expenditure 1988/1989	Revised apportionment 1989/1990	Estimate 1990/1991
	United States dollars		
(a) External audit service	15 000	16 000	16 000
(b) Field defence stores	47 000	37 000	25 000
(c) Contractual services	173 000	195 000	200 000
(d) Medical services and examinations	56 000	95 000	110 000
(e) Miscellaneous supplies and services	80 000	38 000	42 000
(f) Medical and dental supplies	154 000	142 000	150 000
(g) Stationery and office supplies	132 000	110 000	120 000
(h) Uniform, clothing and accoutrement	118 000	134 000	120 000
(i) Quartermaster and general stores	413 000	433 000	371 000
(j) Sanitation and cleaning material	80 000	80 000	85 000
	1 268 000	1 280 000	1 239 000

(a) External audit service $16 000

45. The cost of external audit service for the Force is provided.

(b) Field defence stores $25 000

46. This estimate provides for replacement of sand bags, concertina wire, barbed wire, corrugated steel sheets, fence posts, enamel paint, concrete tube culverts and gabion boxes.

(c) Contractual services $200 000

47. Provision is made under this heading to cover services provided to the Force in respect of tailoring and haircutting services and garbage removal at headquarters and the base camps ($64,000), laundry and dry cleaning for all military and field service personnel ($125,000) and janitorial services ($11,000). The estimates are based on the cost levels of existing contracts.

(d) Medical services and examinations $110 000

48. Provision is made for medical expenses incurred for the care and treatment of sick and injured military personnel and for emergency dental care of the troops when treatment cannot be furnished by the Force's established medical and dental facilities.

(e) Miscellaneous supplies and services $42 000

49. Included under this heading is provision for the purchase of medal sets, newspaper advertisements for bid invitations, upholstery and repair of furniture, technical and professional manuals, subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, maps and sundry supplies and services not listed elsewhere. This estimate also includes a provision towards the cost of postage of personal mail of military personnel to their home countries.

(f) Medical and dental supplies $150 000

50. Provision is made for the cost of medical and dental supplies required by the headquarters medical clinic, the medical care shelter in Camp Faouar and contingent medical facilities. Based on past usage and taking into account the present stock on hand, the requirements are medicines ($67,000), vaccines ($22,000), antiseptics ($7,000), laboratory supplies ($34,500), surgical supplies ($8,500), dental supplies ($8,500), and x-ray supplies ($2,500).

(g) Stationery and office supplies $120 000

51. This estimate covers the cost of a wide range of supplies used in all offices throughout the Force, including the cost of reproduction supplies and printing of forms.

(h) Uniform, clothing and accoutrement $120 000

52. Provision is made for (a) requirements for United Nations clothing that individuals retain on rotation, 2,654 sets at an estimated cost of $100,000 and (b) special items of clothing needed for hygiene and safety purposes by local civilian employees and military personnel on certain jobs ($20,000).

(i) Quartermaster and general stores $371 000

53. This estimate covers the cost of oxygen and acetylene, bedding, crockery, cutlery and other household items, batteries other than for communications equipment and vehicles, packing materials, paper and plastic products, paints, brushes and related items, camp stores and hand tools, ancillary fire fighting equipment, military police equipment, electrical supplies, alpine equipment, mine detection supplies, jerry cans, flags and decals.

(j) Sanitation and cleaning material $85 000

54. Provision is made under this heading for the cost of insecticides, disinfectants, bleaches, chemical toilet powder and liquid, soaps and detergents, brooms, mops and rags, water purification chemicals, cleansers, waxes, air fresheners, spray equipment and brushes. The estimate is based on previous usage experience of the Force and takes into account current stocks.

12. Freight and cartage

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	175 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	172 000
1990/1991 estimate	180 000

55. This estimate provides for the cost of shipping and handling of equipment and supplies to and from the mission area, which has not been provided for elsewhere, including $85,000 for the cost of freight, forwarding and clearing incurred at UNDOF headquarters, $10,000 for the cost of freight for diplomatic pouches and $85,000 for freight costs on other miscellaneous purchases.

13. Support account for peace-keeping operations

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	-
1989/1990 revised apportionment	289 000
1990/1991 estimate	564 000

56. In accordance with the new methodology for the funding of posts authorized in support of peace-keeping operations, provision is made hereunder based on 8.5 per cent of the total cost of $6,638,000 for salaries, common staff costs and travel of the civilian staff members in the mission area as indicated in item 6 above.

14. Integrated management information system

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	130 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	63 000
1990/1991 estimate	137 000

57. Provision is made for a proportional share of the 1991 financing of the integrated management information system indicated in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. a/

15. Staff assessment

	United States dollars
1988/1989 expenditure	730 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	821 000
1990/1991 estimate	946 000

58. Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under the budget line item 6 entitled "Civilian staff costs". Accordingly, the estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

16. Income from staff assessment

	United States dollars
1988/1989 income	730 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	821 000
1990/1991 estimate	946 000

59. The salaries and related emoluments of United Nations staff members are subject to assessment at rates stated in regulation 3.3 of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations. All revenue derived from staff assessment that is not otherwise disposed of by specific resolution of the General Assembly is credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNDOF budget. The staff assessment requirement provided for under expenditure budget line item 15 has been credited to this item as income from staff assessment.

17. Other income

	United States dollars
1988/1989 income	12 000
1989/1990 revised apportionment	13 000
1990/1991 estimate	14 000

60. Included under this heading is the estimated income to be derived from sales of obsolete or surplus equipment and stores.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), sect. 28A.

ANNEX V

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Current and proposed staffing table

Grade	Number of posts: Current (1989/1990)	Number of posts: Proposed (1990/1991)
Professional category and above		
ASG	1	1
P-5	1	1
P-4	1	1
P-3	1	3
P-2	1	-
Total	5	6
General Service category		
Other level	6	6
Other categories		
Field Service	31	30
Local level	106	106
Total	137	136
Grand total	148	148

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Agenda item 3

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Letter dated 12 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to the letters dated 26 October 1990, 1 November 1990 and 6 November 1990, addressed to Your Excellency by a number of representatives (A/45/672, A/45/688, A/45/708). These letters contain gratuitous and unfounded attacks on the credentials of the delegation of Israel to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, which are utterly extraneous to the work of the Credentials Committee and constitute a deliberate attempt to abuse the credentials procedure. I will confine myself to the following observations:

(a) The first report of the Credentials Committee makes it perfectly clear that the credentials of the delegation of Israel, having been examined by the Committee in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, were found by it to be in due form and proper order. Accordingly, they were accepted by the Committee at its first meeting on 24 October 1990, alongside the credentials of some 133 other delegations (A/45/674). This notwithstanding, the signatories of afcrementioned letters have seen fit to introduce matters completely irrelevant to the work of the Credentials Committee;

(b) The accreditation process in the General Assembly is strictly procedural, and is not the occasion for any Member State to engage in polemics contained in the aforementioned letters;

(c) Aspersions cast on credentials which are in due form, and have been already accepted as such by the Credentials Committee, are incompatible with the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(d) The credentials procedure applies to all Member States in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, on a non-discriminatory basis. Any attempt to single out a Member State in this regard would deal a severe blow to the inviolable principle of universality. The United Nations was founded on the fundamental notion of the sovereign equality of all Member States. Discriminatory practices would undermine the core of the United Nations Charter and cripple the ability of the United Nations to perform its primary function - the maintenance of international peace and security.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 3.

(Signed) Yoram ARIDOR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative